

AACR 2002 REVISION

REVISED/NEW RULES FOR LC'S MONOGRAPH CATALOGERS

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SERIES STATEMENT AND SAR: TRANSCRIPTION OF TITLE PROPER

I. Summary of Revised Rules for Transcription of Title Proper in 2002 Revision

Background: general guidelines for title proper in series area

The basic rule for transcription of the title proper in the series area (1.6B1) refers to:

- (1) the basic rules for transcription of a title proper in chapter 1 when the title in the series area represents a multipart item, a monographic series/other serial, or an integrating resource, and
- (2) the title proper rules in chapter 12 when the title in the series area represents a monographic series/other serial or an integrating resource.

Introductory words for title proper (1.1B) -- all resources

Rule 1.1B1 applies to all resources. It was revised to add a paragraph about introductory words that aren't intended to be part of the title; such words shouldn't be included when a title proper is transcribed in a series statement. LC/CONSER serial catalogers have been following this practice when recording titles proper for electronic serials and popular journals. A similar practice was given in LCRI 7.1B1 for those libraries that use AACR2 chapter 7 for cataloging of moving image materials (LC uses the *Archival Moving Image Materials* manual for such materials); LC catalogers of remote access electronic resources have also followed this practice. This situation may not occur that often for multipart items.

- In the series area, transcribe the title without the introductory wording.
- In the new SAR, use the title without the introductory wording in the heading (1XX); give a see reference (4XX) with the title including the introductory words. (Cf. LCRI 26.5A.)

Typographic error in title proper (12.1B1) -- continuing resources

Rule 12.1B1 was revised to add a paragraph about correcting obvious typographic errors. This practice has been in an LCRI for chapter 12. Because the bibliographic record covers all the issues of a serial or all the iterations of an integrating resource, the title proper in the bibliographic record should represent the real title of the resource and not a form that had a typographic error on just one issue or iteration. (Reminder: Rule 12.1B1 does not apply when recording the title proper of a multipart item in the series area; multipart items are not covered by Chapter 12.)

- In the series area, transcribe the corrected form of the title.
- In the new SAR, use the corrected form of the title in the heading (1XX); give a see reference (4XX) with the form of the title with the typographic error. (Cf. LCRI 26.5A.)

Full form vs. acronym/initialism of title proper (12.1B2) -- continuing resources

Rule 12.1B2 was revised to prefer giving the full form of the title proper when both the full form and an acronym/initialism of the title proper are present on the chief source. The rule was changed to harmonize with the guidelines of the ISSN Network. (Reminder: Rule 12.1B2 does not apply when recording the title proper of a multipart item in the series area; multipart items are not covered by Chapter 12.)

- In the series area, transcribe the full form of the title.
- In the new SAR, use the full form of the title in the heading (1XX); give a see reference (4XX) with the acronym or initialism of the title. (Cf. LCRI 26.5A.)

II. Excerpts of rule 1.6B1 and revised rules 1.1B1, 12.1B1, and 12.1B2 and LCRI

1.6B1. If an item is issued in a series, transcribe the title proper of the series as instructed in 1.1B (see also 12.1B).

1.1B1. Transcribe the title proper exactly as to wording, order, and spelling, but not necessarily as to punctuation and capitalization. ...

Do not transcribe words that serve as in introduction and are not intended to be part of the title ...

Sleeping Beauty

Note: Title appears on item as: Disney presents Sleeping Beauty

NASA quest

Note: Title appears on item as: Welcome to NASA quest

LCRI for 1.1B1 :

Use cataloger's judgment ... note that the situation of words serving as an introduction rather than being intended as part of the title proper occurs primarily with moving image materials, electronic resources, and popular journals. Look at other sources in the resource and consider the presentation, differences in typography, etc. If in doubt, give the longer form as the title proper and give a title added entry for the shorter form.

12.1B1. Transcribe the title proper as instructed in 1.1B.

...

Correct obvious typographic errors when transcribing the title proper ... In case of doubt about whether the spelling of a word is incorrect, transcribe the spelling as found.

12.1B2. When the title appears in full and in the form of an acronym or initialism in the chief source of information, choose the full form as the title proper.

LCRI for 12.1B2:

LC/PCC practice: Prior to Dec. 1, 2002, this rule called for the selection of the acronym or initialism as the title proper if it was the only form of title presented in other locations. Do not change any existing records created before Dec. 1, 2002.

III. Exercise #1: Transcription of Title Proper in Series Statement/SAR (Rules 1.1B1, 12.1B1, 12.1B2)

Give the form of title proper for the series statement and for the new SAR for the situations shown below. Indicate what see reference would also be included in the new SAR. Give the usage statement for the 670 \$b in the new SAR.

1. Monographic series with title "Current Topics in Mathematics"

4XX \$a in bibliographic record:

1XX in new SAR:

4XX in SAR:

670 usage in the SAR:

2. Monographic series with title "RED -- Research in Educational Development"

4XX \$a in bibliographic record:

1XX in new SAR:

4XX in SAR:

670 usage in the SAR:

3. Monographic series with title "Outlook Magazine Presents Political Viewpoints"

4XX \$a in bibliographic record:

1XX in new SAR:

4XX in SAR:

670 usage in the SAR:

4. Multipart item with title "EOSS — Exploring Our Solar System"

4XX \$a in bibliographic record:

1XX in new SAR:

4XX in SAR:

670 usage in the SAR:

SARS FOR MONOGRAPHIC SERIES: CHANGE IN TITLE PROPER

I. Summary of Rule 21.2A in 2002 Revision

The rule was subdivided into changes that are "major" and those that are "minor." For monographic series, a major change requires a new SAR. A minor change is handled by giving a see reference (4XX), supported by a 670 field, for that form on the SAR.

The purpose of the revision was to reduce the number of situations that would require a new record; the decisions were made in agreement with those revising the *ISSN Manual* and the *ISBD (CR)* : *International Standard Bibliographic Description (Continuing Resources)*.

The revisions to the rule that represent a different practice for U.S. catalogers are marked below with an asterisk and are listed here:

21.2A1, last paragraph: any corporate body name in the title proper (not just issuing body name)

21.2A2, category c): the difference involving the corporate body can be anywhere in the title (not just at the end of the title)

21.2A2, category h): a new category involving a list

21.2A2, category i): a new category involving "type of resource" wording

21.2A2, default decision: in case of doubt, consider the difference to be a minor change instead of a major change.

Many of the categories formerly given in LCRI 21.2 for not making a new record have been moved to the categories of minor change [i.e., no new record] in rule 21.2A2.

II. Rule 21.2A and its LCRI

21.2. CHANGES IN TITLE PROPER

21.2A. Definition

21.2A1. Major changes. In general, for all bibliographic resources except integrating resources, consider as a major change in a title proper the addition, deletion, change, or reordering of any of the first five words (the first six words if the title begins with an article) unless the change belongs to one or more of the categories listed in 21.2A2.

Consider also as a major change the addition, deletion, or change of any word after the first five words (the first six words if the title begins with an article) that changes the meaning of the title or indicates a different subject matter.

* Also consider as a major change in title proper a change in a corporate body name given anywhere in the title if it is a different corporate body.

LCRI:

LC/PCC practice

Apply this rule and LCRI only to serials (including monographic series).

General guidelines

1) When determining if there has been a major change or a minor change on a subsequent issue or part, compare the title on that issue or part (a) to the title proper recorded in the title and statement of responsibility area in the serial bibliographic record, or (b) to the title proper recorded in the heading of the series authority record for a monographic series or other serial.

2) Multiple minor changes in the title do not equal a major change.

21.2A2. Minor changes. In general, consider the following to be a minor change in a title proper:

- a) a difference in the representation of a word or words anywhere in the title (e.g., one spelling vs. another; abbreviated word or sign or symbol vs. spelled-out form; arabic numeral(s) vs. roman numeral(s); numbers or dates vs. spelled-out form; hyphenated words vs. unhyphenated words; one-word compounds vs. two-word compounds, whether hyphenated or not; an acronym or initialism vs. full form; or a change in grammatical form (e.g., singular vs. plural))

LCRI:

In applying category a) of 21.2A2, consider that "one spelling vs. another" applies both in the case of ordinary orthographic variations and in the case of official orthographic changes. Consider that a "change in grammatical form" includes singular vs. plural, adjective vs. noun, and genitive vs. nominative.

- b) the addition, deletion, or change of articles, prepositions, or conjunctions anywhere in the title
- *c) a difference involving the name of the same corporate body and elements of its hierarchy or their grammatical connection anywhere in the title (e.g., the addition, deletion, or rearrangement of the name of the same corporate body or the substitution of a variant form)

LCRI:

In applying category c), if the change is in the name of a body that is part of the title proper and the change requires the creation of a new heading for the body (cf. 24.1C), consider such a change to be a major change. Consider the presence or absence of the name of the official of the body to be a minor change. Consider the presence or absence of the body to whom a publication is presented to be a minor change.

- d) the addition, deletion, or change of punctuation, including initialisms and letters with separating punctuation vs. those without separating punctuation, anywhere in the title
- e) a different order of titles when the title is given in more than one language in the chief source of information, provided that the title chosen as title proper still appears as a parallel title

LCRI:

For category e), also consider the situation to apply when the title is given in more than one script. Do not consider there to be a major change if the addition of the title in another language or script on a later issue would affect the choice of title proper if the description were based on that issue. [also see category g) below]

- f) the addition, deletion, or change of words anywhere in the title that link the title to the numbering
- g) two or more titles proper used on different issues of a serial according to a regular pattern

LCRI:

For category g), also consider the situation to apply when the language of the title varies according to the language of the text.

For categories e) and g), consider that there has been a major change if there is evidence that the publisher intentionally changed the title; such evidence may include, for example, a statement by the publisher or a new ISSN printed on the publication.

- *h) the addition to, deletion from, or change in the order of words in a list anywhere in a title, provided that there is no significant change in the subject matter

LCRI:

In applying category h), consider that "a list" means at least three terms.

- *i) the addition or deletion anywhere in the title of words that indicate the type of resource such as "magazine," "journal," or "newsletter" or their equivalent in other languages.

LCRI:

For category i), the Joint Steering Committee for the Revision of AACR, at its September 2002 meeting, approved the following revision to category i) and also approved the early implementation of this revision in the United States:

- i) the addition, deletion, or rearrangement anywhere in the title of words that indicate the type of resource such as "magazine," "journal," or "newsletter" or their equivalent in other languages.

In applying category i), note that the change from one word to another (e.g., the change from "magazine" to "journal") is a major change. The word "series" does indicate a type of resource. A word denoting frequency (e.g., "monthly") does not indicate a type of resource.

* In case of doubt, consider the change to be a minor change.

As appropriate, give, in the note area (see 1.7B4), those changes not considered to constitute a major change in the title proper.

III. Exercise #2: "Major" and "Minor" Changes in Title Proper (Rule 21.2A and LCRI)

Given below is the heading of the existing SAR and the title of the monographic series/other serial on the issue of the resource being cataloged now. Does the difference require a new SAR (with 5XX/675 on each SAR) because it represents a major change? Or, does the difference represent a minor change that is represented by a 4XX/670 on the existing SAR? Answer "yes" for a major change or "no" for a minor change.

1. SAR = Engebretson Foundation research report
current issue: Research report of the Engebretson Foundation

new SAR?

2. SAR = Data base applications
current issue: Database applications

new SAR?

3. SAR = Discussion paper (Behavioral Analysis Society)
current issue: Behavioral Analysis Society discussion paper

new SAR?

4. SAR = Linguistics
current issue: Linguistics series

new SAR?

5. SAR = Biology and zoology curriculum guides
current issue: Zoology and biology curriculum guides

new SAR?

6. SAR = Research on immunology
current issue: Research in immunology

new SAR?

7. SAR = Bulletin of the Willower Group
current issue: Willower Group bulletin

new SAR?
8. SAR = Labor statistical studies
current issue: Labour statistical study

new SAR?
9. SAR = Series on genealogical research
current issue: Genealogical research series

new SAR?

10. SAR = Oregon Social Workers' Association monograph
current issue: Monograph of the Pacific Northwest Social Workers' Association
[two NARs: 110 = Oregon Social Workers' Association; 110 = Pacific Northwest Social Workers' Association; 510 fields on each NAR linking the two NARs]

new SAR?
11. SAR = Studies on growing roses, lilacs, azaleas, peonies, and other plants
current issue: Studies on growing roses, azaleas, peonies, and other plants

new SAR?
12. SAR = Série Littérature française
current issue: Littérature française

new SAR?
13. SAR = IEA study
current issue: Study of the Iowa Education Association
[one NAR: 110 = Iowa Education Association; 410 = IEA]

new SAR?
14. SAR = Papers on Asia art
current issue: Papers on Asian art

new SAR?
15. SAR = Recent doctoral dissertations on Russian literature
current issue: Recent doctoral dissertations on Russian literature and theology

new SAR?
16. SAR = AT historical guides
[SAR 643: \$a Chicago \$b American Tutoring Pub. Co.]
current issue: Historical guides [still published by American Tutoring Pub. Co.]

new SAR?
17. SAR = Immigration and emigration studies. Part A, Northern Europe and Scandinavia
current issue: Immigration & emigration studies. Part A, Scandinavia and Northern Europe

new SAR?

SARS FOR MONOGRAPHIC SERIES: NEW SEQUENCE OF NUMBERING

I. Summary of Rules 1.6G1 and 12.3G1 in 2002 Revision

A new last paragraph was added to rule 1.6G1 to address the situation added to rule 12.3G1: supplying "[new ser.]" or other appropriate term or its equivalent when a new sequence of numbering with the same system as before lacks such wording to differentiate the new sequence. The purpose of the revision was to reduce the number of situations that would require a new record and to harmonize with the policies of the *ISSN Manual* and the *ISBD (CR) : International Standard Bibliographic Description (Continuing Resources)*.

There are three possibilities for new sequences of numbering:

1) wording such as "new series" will be present with the numbering on the resource; it is transcribed in the 4XX \$v of the bibliographic record with prescribed abbreviations as found in Appendix B.9;

2) a different system will be used when the numbering begins again with "1;" it is transcribed in the 4XX \$v of the bibliographic record with prescribed abbreviations as found in Appendix B.9;

e.g., the previous system used the term "volume" with the numerals but the new sequence uses the term "number" or the previous system used the term "Heft" but the new sequence uses the term "Band" -- even though wording such as "new series" is not present, the two sequences can be differentiated because the terms are different

3) the same system is used when the numbering begins again with "1" -- wording such as "[new ser.]" must be supplied in the 4XX \$v of the bibliographic record to keep the two sequences separate

e.g., both the previous system and the new system use the term "volume" with the numerals

A new SAR is not made when any of the three possibilities of new sequences of numbering occur for the same monographic series. An additional 642 field is added to the SAR before the existing 642 field to show the form of numbering for the new sequence. If wording such as "[new ser.]" was supplied in the 4XX field in the bibliographic record, the same wording is included in brackets in the new 642 field. Add dates in \$d of both 642 fields; use angle brackets if dates don't represent the first/last issues. Don't condense any existing SARs that were made prior to Dec. 1, 2002 because such wording was lacking.

Examples for the three possibilities given above:

- | | | |
|----|-------------------------|---|
| 1) | new field added: | 642 ## \$a new ser., v. 1 \$d 2002- \$5 DLC |
| | existing field updated: | 642 ## \$a v. 1 \$d 1989-<2001 > \$5 DLC |
| 2) | new field added: | 642 ## \$a no. 1 \$d 2001- \$5 DLC |
| | existing field updated: | 642 ## \$a v. 2 \$d <1991-2000 > \$5 DLC |

- 3) new field added: 642 ## \$a [new ser.], v. 1 \$d 2002- \$5 DLC
 existing field updated: 642 ## \$a v. 1 \$d 1984-<2001 > \$5 DLC

CAUTION: Do not confuse these new provisions with the situation when the term used for the same sequence of numbering is not consistent (e.g., publisher uses "volume" for the first 10 issues in the series and then uses "number" for issues 11 and following; publisher alternates use of "volume" and "number"). Transcribe the term on the issue in the 490 \$v and give an 8XX field to trace the numbering using the form given in the SAR 642 field.

bibliographic record:
 490 1# ... ; \$v no. 11
 830 #0 ... ; \$v v. 11.

SAR:
 642 ## \$a v. 1 \$5 DLC

II. Rules 1.6G1, 12.3HG1, and their LCRIs

1.6G1. Give the numbering of the item within the series ...

[Last paragraph of revised 1.6G1]:

If a new sequence of numbering is accompanied by wording to differentiate the sequence, such as *new series*, include this wording. If a new sequence of numbering with the same system as before is not accompanied by wording such as *new series*, supply [*new ser.*] or another appropriate term [or its equivalent in the language of the title proper of the series). See also 12.3G.

UCLA symposia on molecular and cellular biology ; new ser., v. 3
 Cambridge studies in medieval life and thought ; 4th ser., 30
 Research monographs ; [new ser.], no. 1
 Chemie und Fortschritt ; [n.F.], Heft 1

12.3G Change in numbering [excerpts]

12.3G1. If the numbering starts a new sequence with a different system, give the designation ...

If a new sequence is accompanied by wording to differentiate the sequence, such as *new series*, include this wording. Distinguish such wording from that of a section title that is to be placed after a common title (see 12.1B4-12.1B6).

If a new sequence with the same system as before is not accompanied by wording such as *new series*, supply [*new ser.*] or another appropriate term (or its equivalent in the language of the title proper).

III. Exercise #3: New Sequence of Numbering

Given below is the form of numbering and imprint date matching that form of numbering in the existing SAR and the same information for the issue being cataloged. A new sequence of numbering will not generate a new SAR. Indicate below how the numbering will be recorded in the series statement in the bibliographic record and what actions will be taken in the existing SAR.

1. SAR: 642 = \$a v. 2 \$5 DLC; imprint date in first 670 = 1991
current issue published in 2001 with numbering "new series, volume 1"
search of database shows latest issue as v. 25 in 2000

4XX \$v in bibliographic record:

updates to SAR? if so, what?

2. SAR: 642 = \$a no. 3 \$5 DLC; imprint date in first 670 = 1987
current issue published in 2002 with numbering "volume 2"
search of database shows latest issue as no. 67 in 2001

4XX \$v in bibliographic record:

updates to SAR? if so, what?

3. SAR: 642 = \$a v. 1 \$5 DLC; imprint date in first 670 = 1987
current issue published in 1999 with numbering "volume 1"
search of database shows latest issue as v. 88 in 1998

4XX \$v in bibliographic record:

updates to SAR? if so, what?

4. SAR: 642 = \$a no. 3 \$5 DLC; imprint date in first 670 = 1997
current issue published in 2002 with numbering "volume 32"
search of database shows latest issue as no. 30 in 1995

4XX \$v in bibliographic record:

updates to SAR? if so, what?

MULTIPART ITEM: COLLECTED SET RECORD

I. Summary of Rules 1.4F8 (with 1.7B9) and 1.7B23

Rule 1.4F8

Rule 1.4F8 has been expanded to cover serials and integrating resources in addition to multipart items. The beginning and ending dates for a multipart item are given if the first and last parts are available for cataloging; those dates may be publication, distribution, copyright, manufacturing, or approximate dates per rules 1.4F1-1.4F7.

This rule has two new aspects:

a) Any information about the beginning and/or ending date can be given in a note when the first and/or last parts aren't available; this note will be given in a 362 1 field (a new field for monograph catalogers). Rule 1.7B9 was revised to add examples of such notes:

362 1# \$a Began in 1991.

362 1# \$a Completed publication in 1998.

362 1# \$a Began publication in 1984; ceased in 1993.

b) An option says to supply an approximate beginning and/or ending date in the 260 field when the first and/or last parts aren't available. LC will apply this option for multipart items when an explicit statement is found in the part being cataloged.

Note the following related points:

a) Continue to indicate LC's holdings in the bibliographic record in 260 subfield \$c and 300 subfield \$a according to the guidelines in LCRI 1.4F8 and LCRI 2.5B16 in addition to applying the option or in addition to giving the 362 1 note. [This practice will be reconsidered in the future.]

b) When doing copy cataloging based on the first part but LC has only a later part, retain the description based on the first part including the beginning date in the 260 subfield \$c (change in practice); give information in notes about any other changes in data elements on LC's later part. Remember that the 300 subfield \$a will reflect only LC's holdings.

c) Code the 008 Date 1 based on the earliest date in the bibliographic record found in either the 260 or the 362 1 field; it may or may not be the date of LC's earliest part.

Rule 1.7B23

Rule 1.7B23 has been added to Chapter 1 to require a note whenever the description for a multipart item is not based on the first part; the rule requires the note for serials and integrating resources, too, with further instructions for those bibliographic resources in rule 12.7B23.

Generally use the standard phrase "Description based on:" and give the numbering of the part and the publication, copyright, manufacturing, etc., date of the part.

500 ## \$a Description based on: v. 2, published in 2002.

500 ## \$a Description based on: pt. 3, copyrighted 2001.

When using a record for copy cataloging or when adding another volume to an existing record, look at this note in the record to decide if the part in hand is the same part or is an earlier or later part than the one used to create the record; then follow the guidelines below.

- If it is a later part, compare it to the description and give notes about data elements in that part that aren't the same as those in the record if important; give added entries if appropriate.

- If it is an earlier part, change the description if data elements on that part aren't the same as those in the record.

- Give notes about data elements that were different on the later part if important; give added entries if appropriate.

- If the earlier part is the first part, delete the "Description based on" note.

- If the earlier part is not the first part, update the "Description based on" note to cite that earlier part used for the description in the revised record.

Examples of applying 1.4F8 and 1.7B23 when creating a new bibliographic record:

Available for cataloging: v. 1-2, both with only copyright date of 2001

260 ## ... \$c c2001-

300 ## \$a v. <1-2 >

008 Date 1: 2001

008 Date 2: 9999

Available for cataloging: v. 1-3, published in 2000-2001

260 ## ... \$c 2000-<2001 >

300 ## \$a v. <1-3 >

008 Date 1: 2000

008 Date 2: 9999

Available for cataloging: v. 2, published in 1999; no information about v. 1

260 ## ... \$c <1999 >

300 ## \$a v. <2 >

500 ## \$a Description based on: v. 2, published in 1999.

008 Date 1: 1999

008 Date 2: 9999

Available for cataloging: v. 2, with copyright date of 2001; option can be applied because preface has explicit statement: "... volume 1 published in 2000"

260 ## ... \$c [2000]-<c2001 >

300 ## \$a v. <2 >

500 ## \$a Description based on: v. 2, copyrighted 2001.

008 Date 1: 2000

008 Date 2: 9999

Available for cataloging: v. 3, with publication date of 2002; option can't be applied because there isn't an explicit statement about volume 1 in the resource; a note can be given because

the introduction gives some information: it explains that the research group began working on the publication in 1999 but doesn't say when the first volume was published

```
260 ## ... $c <2002 >
300 ## $a v. <3 >
362 1# $a Began in 1999?
500 ## $a Description based on: v. 3, published in 2002.
008 Date 1: 1999
008 Date 2: 9999
```

Examples of applying 1.4F8 when doing copy cataloging:

Available for cataloging: v. 2, with only copyright date of 2001; 260 \$c on other library's record: 1999 (because description was based on v. 1); 260 \$c date is accepted

```
260 ## ... $c 1999-<c2001 >
300 ## $a v. <2 >
008 Date 1: 1999
008 Date 2: 9999
```

Available for cataloging: v. 1-2, with publication dates of 1998-2000; 260 \$c on other library's record ("[1998]-") was based on option because first part was not available for cataloging in that library; supplied date in that record changed to actual date found on v. 1

```
260 ## ... $c 1998-<2000 >
300 ## $a v. <1-2 >
008 Date 1: 1998
008 Date 2: 9999
```

Available for cataloging: v. 1-2, with publication dates of 2001-2002; 260 \$c lacking on other library's record but it does have a 362 1 field with a questioned date of 2001

```
260 ## ... $c 2001-<2002 >
300 ## $a v. <1-2 >
362 field deleted from record
008 Date 1: 2001
008 Date 2: 9999
```

II. Rules 1.4F8 and 1.7B23 and their LCRI's

1.4F8. Dates for serials, integrating resources, and multipart items. If the first published issue, iteration, or part is available, give the beginning date followed by a hyphen. If the resource has ceased or is complete and the last published issue, iteration, or part is available, give the ending date, preceded by a hyphen. If the first and last published issues, iterations, or parts are available, give the beginning and ending publication dates, separated by a hyphen. If the publication date is the same for all issues, iterations, or parts, give only that date as the single date. For an updating loose-leaf, supply the date of the last update if considered important.

- , 1988-
(First published issue available; resource still being published)
- , -1997
(First published part not available)
- , 1968-1973
(First and last published parts available)
- , 1997
(All issues published in same year)
- , 1995-1998 [updated 1999]
(First and last published iterations of an updating loose-leaf available; date of last update known)

If the first and/or last published issue, iteration, or part is not available, do not give the beginning and/or ending date; give information about the beginning and/or ending date in a note if it can be readily ascertained (see 1.7B9, 12.7B11.1).

Washington, D.C. : Smithsonian Institution

Note: Began in 1996

(First published issue not available but information about beginning date is known; resource still being published)

, 1996-

Note: Completed publication in 2000

(Last published part not available but information about ending date known)

Stockholm : Nordic Association for Research on Latin America

Note: Began in 1988; ceased in 1991

(First and last published issues not available but information about beginning and ending dates known)

Optionally, supply the beginning and/or ending publication date in the publication, distribution, etc., area if it can be readily ascertained.

Vancouver : University of British Columbia, [1998]-

(Earliest issue available: v. 1, no. 3, July 1998)

, 1997-[2000]

(Last published part not available but information about ending date known)

, [1988-1991]

(First and last published issues not available but information about beginning and ending dates known)

LCRI for 1.4F8:

Option Decision

LC/PCC practice for integrating resources and multipart items: Apply the option on a case-by-case basis when the bibliographic resource includes an explicit statement (e.g., "Created on March 10, 2001;" "Began publication in 1998"). Do not investigate beyond the resource to find such a date.

...

Incomplete Multipart Items: Temporary Dates

LC practice: Distinguish between permanent and temporary dates. Indicate that dates are temporary by enclosing them within angle brackets. Input three spaces following the last date within the brackets.

If an entire date is judged to be permanent, record it without angle brackets.

LC's holdings: first part of a multipart item

260 ## \$a ____ : \$b ____, \$c 2001-
(not: , \$c <2001- > or , \$c 2001-< >)

If a portion of a date is temporary, enclose the entire date in angle brackets.

LC's holdings: v. 1-2 of a multipart item

260 ## \$a ____ : \$b ____, \$c 2000-<2001 >

LC's holdings: v. 2 of a multipart item

260 ## \$a ____ : \$b ____, \$c <c1995- >

LC's holdings: v. 2-3 of a 3-vol. multipart item

260 \$\$ \$a ____ : \$b ____, \$c <c1998 >-2001.

LC's holdings: v. 2-3 of a 5-vol. multipart item

260 ## \$a ____ : \$b ____, \$c <1997-1999 >

1.7B23. Item described. For serials, integrating resources, and multipart items, if the description is not based on the first issue, part, or iteration, identify the issue, part, or iteration used as the basis of the description (see also 12.7B23).

Description based on: Pt. 2, published 1998.

Description based on: Vol. 1, no. 3 (Aug. 1999)

Latest issue consulted: 1999/10

LCRI for 1.7B23:

...

Multipart Items

Include the publication date of the part in the note.

500 ## \$a Description based on: v. 3, published in 2001.

LC/PCC practice for multipart items: Do not add a "Latest part consulted" note when later parts are received. When the first part is received, remove the "Description based on" note and modify the description as needed.

LC practice for multipart items: When cataloging a part earlier than the part listed in the "Description based on" note but not the first part (e.g., description was based on v. 3 and v. 2 is now being cataloged), compare the bibliographic data elements on that part to the description in the record. If there is a difference, modify the description as needed based on the earlier part, give notes and access points as needed for information from the later part, and change the part numbering in the "Description based on" note.

III. Exercise #4: Collected Set Records for Multipart Items

Give the appropriate data elements for each situation below. Not all 362 1 and 500 fields will be needed.

1. Available for cataloging: v. 1, published in 2001 --- new record being created

260 ## ... \$c
300 ## \$a
362 1# \$a
500 ## \$a
008 Date 1:
008 Date 2:

2. Available for cataloging: v. 2, published in 2000 --- new record being created

260 ## ... \$c
300 ## \$a
362 1# \$a
500 ## \$a
008 Date 1:
008 Date 2:

3. Available for cataloging: v. 2-4, with copyright dates of 1999-2000; introduction of v. 2 says "... volume 1, published in 1998 ..." --- new record being created

260 ## ... \$c
300 ## \$a
362 1# \$a
500 ## \$a
008 Date 1:
008 Date 2:

4. Available for cataloging: v. 2, published in 2001; introduction says volume 1 was proceedings of a conference held in 2000 --- new record being created

260 ## ... \$c
300 ## \$a
362 1# \$a
500 ## \$a
008 Date 1:
008 Date 2:

5. Available for cataloging: v. 2, published in 2001 --- existing copy cataloging record has 260 with \$c 2000- because description was based on v. 1

260 ## ... \$c
300 ## \$a
362 1# \$a
500 ## \$a
008 Date 1:
008 Date 2:

6. Available for cataloging: v. 1-2, published in 1999-2001 --- existing copy cataloging record has following fields:

260 fields lacks subfield \$c
362 1# \$a Began in 1999?
500 ## \$a Description based on: v. 2, published in 2001.

260 ## ... \$c
300 ## \$a
362 1# \$a
500 ## \$a
008 Date 1:
008 Date 2:

MULTIPART ITEM: NUMBER OF RECORDS

I. Summary of Policy Change

Although rules 21.2B2 and 21.3A have not been revised in the 2002 Revision of AACR2, there will be a change in policy on the number of records for some multipart items on Dec. 1, 2002 when the 2002 Revision is implemented.

The policy prior to Dec. 2, 2002 was to make separate series authority records for unnumbered multipart items when the title proper or responsible person/body changed; numbered multipart items were represented by a single record regardless of changes. The rationale for this difference in policy was that it was more difficult to determine if an unnumbered resource was a multipart item or a monographic series; the “solution” was to handle all unnumbered resources the same way.

The new policy, to be implemented by LC and PCC catalogers, is to be consistent in the cataloging of all multipart items: only one SAR for an unnumbered or a numbered multipart item with references for any changes in the title proper or the responsible person/body. (Remember that the major/minor distinctions in 21.2A do not apply to multipart items.)

II. Revised LCRIs for Rules 21.2B2 and 21.3A

LCRI 21.2B2 [excerpt]:

Change in LC/PCC policy: Create one record for both numbered and unnumbered multipart items. Prior to Dec. 1, 2002, separate series authority records were made for unnumbered multipart items when the title proper changed; do not change or condense any records created before Dec. 1, 2002.

LCRI 21.3A2 [excerpt]:

Change in LC/PCC policy: Create one record for both numbered and unnumbered multipart items. Prior to Dec. 1, 2002, separate series authority records were made for unnumbered multipart items when the responsible person or body changed; do not change or condense any records created before Dec. 1, 2002.